

✓ Penicillin formation by *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* strains. J. Uri, P. Juhász, and G. Csobán (Pharmacol. Univ. Inst., Debrecen, Hung.). *Pharmazie* 10, 705-13 (1955).—Of 20 *T. mentagrophytes* strains, isolated from fresh human mycotic infections, 15 showed penicillin-like antagonistic properties on solid culture media. The active substance secreted from 10 strains into the liquid culture medium of shake cultures developed a strong action against *Moraxella pyogenes* var. *cutis* and *Bacillus subtilis* as well as against *Escherichia coli*. This type of activity evidences the presence of a penicillin-like product. By thoroughly testing the fermentation liquid, it was detd. that the active principle is inactivated in largest part by penicillinase, and is weakened to a high degree by the action of acids, alkalis, heat, and  $Cu^{++}$ . Besides the regular penicillin, another previously undetd. active principle is produced by many strains. This may be an antibiotic of another type or a new biosynthetic acid-, alkali-, and heat-resistant penicillin. With paper chromatography it could be shown by bioautographic tracing that the active substance produced by *Trichophyton* without administration of a precursor consists mostly of penicillins G and X. From the fermentation liquid of *Trichophyton* deep cultures, penicillin G may be obtained in the usual way as *N*-ethylpiperidine salt. In this way it could be shown that the T6 strain produces 60-100 units per ml. of penicillin G. By adding AcOPh, a penicillin precursor, the penicillin production of *Trichophyton* strains can be increased more than 5-fold. These data might be of use in connection with the problem of relationships of the *Trichophyton* and *Penicillium*. They are also perhaps significant in explaining the frequently higher sensitivities to penicillin of patients with mycoses. 15 references. G. M. Hocking

3

CSOBAN, GY.; HEGEDUS, I.

Indicative method for paper chromatography of opium alkaloids; a preliminary communication.  
p. 121. (Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 4, Apr. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

HUNGARY/ Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52762

Author : Uri, J., Juhasz, P., Csoban, G.

Inst : Hungarian AS

Title : A Study of the Capacity of Trichophyton Mentagrophytes  
Strains to form Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Biol. es orv. tud oszt. kozl., 1956,  
7, No 1-3, 211-220.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 22 -

URI, Jozsef, dr.; CSOBAN, Gyorgy, dr.; VALYI-NAGY, Tibor, dr.

Chemotherapeutic evaluation of penicillin G procaine salt preparations of various origin. Orv. hetil. 97 no.30:818-821 22 July 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Gyogyaszertani Intezete es a MTA. Kiserleti Orvostud. Kutato Intezete, Antibiotikum Osztaly (igaz.: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor dr. egyet. tanar) kosl.

(PENICILLIN, deriv.

penicillin G procaine salts, evaluation of various prep. (Hun))

STENSZKY, Ernő, Dr.; ASZÓDI, Lili, Dr.; CSOBAN, György, Dr.

Can antibiotics be bound to serum protein fractions? I. Orv. hetil. 100  
no.2:70-71 11 Jan 59.

1. A Hajdú-Bihar Megyei Tanács Kórháza (igazgató-főorvos: Manyi Géza dr.)  
Megyei Verkonzerváló Állomásának, Debrecen (osztályvezető-főorvos: Aszodi  
Lili dr.) és a Hajdúsági Gyógyszergyár Biológiai Kutató Laboratóriumának  
(osztályvezető: Csoban György dr.) közleménye.

(SERUM ALBUMEN

binding of penicillin, exper. in vivo & in vitro (Hun))

(PENICILLIN

binding by serum albumin, exper. in vivo & in vitro (Hun))

HERNADI, F.; CSOBAN, Gy.; NAGY, Zs.

The radiation sensitivity of *Escherichia coli* cultures. 1.  
Physiological factors influencing radiation sensitivity.  
*Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung.* 11 no.2:99-103 '64.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut (Direktor: T. Valyi-Nagy) der  
Medizinischen Universität Debrecen.

CSOBANCZI, Gyula, Dr.

Public health education and health organizations in the Soviet union.  
Hepesgeszegy 39 no.1-2:47-48 Jan-Feb 58.

(PUBLIC HEALTH, educ.

in Russia, university departments for health organiz. (Hun))

CSOBOK, Veronika

"Qualitative analysis of the water of the Salzach River. Hydro-  
logiai kozlony 40 no.6:460 D '60.



CSOBOK, Veronika

Quality control of water pipes in Holland. Hidrologiai közlöny 40  
no.3:207 Je '60.

CSOBOTH-ROBERT, O.

CSOBOTH-ROBER, O. Conserving charging of stationary storage batteries. p. 86

Vol. 49, no. 3, March 1956

ELEKTROTECHNIKA

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

SO: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1959

CSOBOTH-ROBERT C

L 51455-10 EWP(1) / EWP(1), EWP(1), 1/60P(1) / EWP(1)  
ACC NR: AP6023099 SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/002/0045/0056  
AUTHOR: Csacsn, Laszlo—Chochan, L. (Graduate physicist); Sass, Gabor—Shashsh, G.  
(Graduate instrument engineer)  
ORG: Hungarian Optical Works (Magyar Optikai Muvek)  
TITLE: Problems in designing spectrophotometers  
SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 2, 1966, 45-50  
TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, prism, spectrum analysis  
ABSTRACT: The materials and prism systems employed in the manufacture of spectrophotometers were discussed and the significance of Rayleighian half-resolution, spectrum purity, spectral slit width, and slit configuration on the performance of the instrument was discussed. Finally, a review was made of the mechanical considerations involved in the design of spectrophotometers. Some commercial instruments were discussed in terms of the considerations presented. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]  
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

46  
B

14

0915 1304

Cord 1/1 JT

CSOGOR, Andras, dr.

Complete lower prosthesis. Fogorv. szemle 59 no. 2:56-60  
F ' 66.

1. Kozlemeny a Tirgu-Muresi-- Marosvasarhelyi Fogpotlastani  
Klikikarol (vezeto: Guzner, Miklor, dr.).

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; SREMPER, Marta, dr.; KURTHY, Eva

Contribution to the study of capillary permeability in epidemic hepatitis. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.6:683-686 Je'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; KOVENDI, Erzsebet, dr.; GRAUSER, Judit, dr.

The differential diagnosis of non-familial hepatocellular jaundices with the aid of intradermal tests with Congo red. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.2:149-155 F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuată în Clinica de boli infecțioase, Tîrgu Mureș, (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

CSOGOR, L., prof.; BOCSKAY, St., dr.

Present possibilities of the vital extirpation of the dental pulp in one stage. Stomatologia (Bucur) 12 no.1:27-30 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de stomatologie terapeutica  
Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures (Seful clinicii:  
prof. L. Csogor).



CSOQOR, St., dr.; PALFFY, B., dr.; TOKES, B. dr.

Morphofunctional bases of the Congo red test. (Histo-physico-chemical studies). Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.7:851-857 J1'64

1. Lucrare efectuate la Catedra de fiziologie, Catedra de anatomie patologica si Catedra de chimie-fizica a I.M.F. [Institutul medico-farmaceutic] Tirgu Mures.

CSOGOR, St.

The effect of intense physical effort on reaction time. Fiziol.  
norm. pat. 11 no.2:167-173 Mr-Apr '65.

1. Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures, Catedra de fiziologie.

KERESZTENY, Bela; CSOK, Janos

Factors in ammonium and nitrate nitrogen content changes of some alluvial and meadow soils. Agrokem talajtan 9 no.2:213-226 '60.

1. Mezogazdasagi Akademia Kemia Talajtani Tanszeke, Mosonmagyar-  
ovar.

TUROCZI, Ferenc, dr.; KIRALY, Ferenc, dr.; CSOK, Sandor, dr.

Delivery complications caused by infants weighing over 4000 gm.  
Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.5:293-300 S '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Női Klinikájának köz-  
lemenye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).

\*

CSOK, Sandor, dr.

A rare form of developmental abnormality in newborn infants.  
(Partial duplication of trilocular monoatrial biventricular  
heart). Magy. orv. lap. 27 no.1:39-43 J 64.

1. A Tolnamegyei Tanács Balassa János Korkaza (igazgató: Szent-  
gáli Gyula dr.) szülészeti és nőgyógyászati osztályának (főorvos:  
Váczy László dr. az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.

BIRO, L.; CSOKA, E.

Therapeutic results with Staphylococcus anatoxin in chronic  
pyoderma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 6 no. 5:147-149 Oct 1952.  
(CLML 24:1)

1. Dermatological and Venereological Clinic (Director -- Prof.  
Dr. Lajos Szodoray), Debrecen University.

CSOKA, Endre, dr.; BIRO, László, dr.

Research results on infectious etiology of psoriasis. *Borogy, vener.*  
szemle 9 no.3:83-88 May 55

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának  
(igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyet. tanár) és Mikrobiológiai  
Intézetének (igazgató: Dr. Jeney Endre egyet. tanár) Közleménye.

(PSORIASIS, etiology and pathogenesis

Streptococcal infect., possible role)

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

psoriasis, possible role)

CSOKA, E.,; BIRO, L.

Experiments and therapeutic studies with Micrococcus pyogenes  
anatoxin; II. Therapeutic results. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.2:  
73-77 March 56

1. A debreceni Orvost. Borklinikájának. (igaz: Szodoray Lajos  
egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora) és Mikrobiológiai  
Intézetének (igaz: Jeney Endre egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok  
doktora) közl.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES

anatoxin, ther. in various forms of pyoderma, results (Hun))

(PYODERMA, ther.

Micrococcus pyogenes anatoxin, results in various forms  
of pyoderma (Hun))



JENEY, Endre, dr.; BIRO, Laszlo, dr.; CSOKA, Endre, dr.; NEUWIRTH, Miklos, dr.

Can Treponema pallidum be cultivated? Borogy. vener. szemle.  
10 no.5:212-217 Sept 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomány Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete  
(igazgató: Jeney, Endre, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok  
doktora) és a Debreceni Orvostudomány Egyetem Bor. és Nemiklinika  
(igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok  
doktor) közleménye.

(TREPONEMA, culture

pallidum, exper. on cultivation with various culture media  
(Hun))

(CULTURE MEDIA

for Treponema pallidum, exper. on cultivation (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

A case of congenital esophago-tracheal fistula diagnosed in an adult. *Tuberk. kerdesei* 7 no.3:44 June 54

1. *As. Allami Koranyi Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Dessauer Pal dr.)*

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications,  
congen. tracheo-esophageal fistula in adult)

(FISTULA,  
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula,  
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

(TRACHEA, fistula,  
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Repeated bronchoscopy in cases of chronic pneumonia for detection of suspected foreign body. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.5:76-77 Oct 54.

1. Az Allami Koranyi Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos  
Dessauer Pal dr.) kozlemenye

(PNEUMONIA, etiol. & pathogen.

for. body, bronchoscopy)

(BRONCHOSCOPY, in various dis.

pneumonia, detection of suspected for. body)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.,; PAPP, Andras, dr.

The importance of bronchial fistulas in pulmonary tuberculosis in adults. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.6:85-88 Dec 54.

1. Az Allami Koranyi Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Sessauer Pal dr.) es az Allami Fodor Jozsef TBG Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Risko Tibor dr.) koslemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications

bronchial fistulas (Hun))

(BRONCHI, fistula

in pulm. tuberc., pathol. (Hun))

(FISTULA,

bronchial in pulm. tuberc., pathol. (Hun))

NAGY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Therapy of chronic erythema with atabrin. Borgyogy. vener. szemle  
8 no.5:151-152 Sept 54.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani  
Klinika-jának közleménye (Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr, egyetemi  
tanár)

(ERYTHEMA  
chronic, ther. quinacrine)  
(QUINACRINE, ther. use  
erythema, chronic)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

ZSEBOK, Zoltan, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Modern bronchography. Orv hetil 95 no.21:582-585 My '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti klinikája  
(igazgató: Hedri Endre dr. egyetemi tanár) röntgenosztályának  
(vezető: Zsebok Zoltan dr. kandidátus és az Állami Koranyi Tudorbeteg  
szanatórium (igazgató: Dessauer Pál dr.) közleménye.

(BRONCHI, radiography

\*contrast media, iodopyracet)

(CONTRAST MEDIA

\*iodopyracet, in bronchography)

BIRO, L.,dr.,; CSOKCHAY, L.,dr.,; NEUWIRTH, M.,dr.,; CSOKA, I.,dr.

Experimental and therapeutic results with a Staphylococcus anatoxin;  
I. part. Immunization studies. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.1:  
6-12 Jan 56.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Borklinikájának (igazgató:  
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora)  
és Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: ~~Székely~~ Andre dr.  
egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora) közleménye.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES

anatoxin vacc., prep. & immun. eff. in man & rabbits  
(Hun))

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION

staph. anatoxin vacc., prep. & immun. eff. in man &  
rabbits (Hun))

JENEY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; BIRO, Laszlo, dr.

Significance of pallidin reaction in syphilis diagnosis.  
Borogy. vener. szemle 10 no.3:118-124 May 56.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Jeney, Endre, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok  
doktora) és Bor-és Nemikórtani Klinikájának (igazgató:  
Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora)  
közleménye.

(SYPHILIS, diag.  
pallidin antigen reaction, evaluation (Hun))



JENEY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; BIRO, Laszlo, dr.

Role of the lipid fraction of Reiter's spirochaeta in the  
pallidin reaction. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 10 no.4:165-  
169 July 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinika  
(Igazgato: dr. Szodoray, Lajos egyetemi tanar, az Orvostudomanyok  
doktora) es a Mikrobiol. Intezet (Igaz.: dr. Jeney, Endre egyetemi  
tanar, az Orvostudoman. doktora) kozlemenye.

(SYPHILIS, diag.

pallidin reaction, role of lipid fraction of Reiter's  
antigen (Hun))

CSOKA, IMRE

BIRO, Iaszlo; CSOKA, Imre.; NEUWIRTH, Miklos

Evaluation of antibiotic sensitivity tests in dermatological patients. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.2-3:81-86 Apr-June 57.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete (igazgató: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi tanár, az Orvostudományok doktora) és Bor- és Nemikortani Intézete (igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár, az Orvostudományok doktora).

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

fungus dis. of skin, prether. sensitivity tests by impregnated paper disc method (Hun))

(FUNGUS DISEASES, ther.

skin, prether. antibiotic sensitivity tests by impregnated paper disc method (Hun))

(SKIN DISEASES, ther.

fungus dis., prether. antibiotic sensitivity tests by

CSOKA, I. ~~Dr.~~

SIMON, Miklos, Dr.; CSOKA, Imre, Dr.

Cutaneous tuberculosis at the Dermatological Clinic of Debrecen during 25 years, from 1929 to 1953. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.6:244-266 Nov-Dec 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, epidemiol.  
in Debrecen region in Hungary, statist. (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre

SIMON, Miklos, Dr.; CSOKA, Imre

Clinical observations on lupus carcinoma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle  
12 no.1-2:71-76 Feb-Mar 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika  
(Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray János egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(LUPUS, compl.

cancer of skin, clin. aspects (Hun))

(SKIN NEOPLASMS, etiol. & pathogen.

lupus, clin. aspects (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre, Dr.; KELEMEN, Zsigmond, Dr.

~~Experiences with the steroid therapy of pemphigus patients. Borgyogy.~~  
vener. szemle 12 no.4-5:189-193 Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikája  
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS, ther.

ACTH & cortisone (Hun))

(ACTH, ther. use

pemphigus, with cortisone (Hun))

(CORTISONE, ther. use

pemphigus, with ACTH (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/11 Dermatology Nov 59

3101. EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AETIOLOGY OF AERO-  
DERMATITIS CHRONICA ATROPHICANS - Kísérletes adatok az acro-  
dermatitis chronica atrophicans aetiologiájához - Csóka I. and  
Szodoray L. Orvostud. Egyet. Bőr- és Nemikórtani Kln., Debrecen -  
BÜRGYÖGY. VENER. SZLE 1959, 35/1 (8-13) Illus. 8

Literature on the infectious origin of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans is re-  
viewed. The authors injected serum and skin extracts from patients into guinea-  
pigs and human subjects without obtaining any serologic and histologic changes.  
Transplantations of healthy and diseased skin into normal subjects did not show  
the clinical and histologic changes described by Götz. Therefore the authors  
question the infectious aetiology and believe the disease to be of internal (toxic or  
neurohormonal) origin.

Flesch - Philadelphia, Pa.

ESOKA, Imre, dr.

Side effects in aminopterin therapy. Borgegy. vener. szemle  
36 no.5:214-216 S '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(AMINOPTERIN toxicol)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Symptoms of overdosage of aminopterin in psoriasis. *Borogy.*  
vener.szemle 36 no.5:216-218 S '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika-  
jának (Igazgató: Dr.Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(AMINOPTERIN toxicol)  
(PSORIASIS ther)



CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Intrafocal steroid therapy in dermatology. *Borogygy. vener. szemle* 37  
no.3:131-133 My '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Dr.  
Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ECZEMA ther) (HYDROCORTISONE ther)

KELEMEN, Zsigmond, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

The effect of resochin and pentilene on the excretion of 17-n-ketosteroids. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.3:134-137 My '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának  
(Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos Egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)  
(ANTIMALARIALS pharmacol)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; NAGY, Endre, dr.

Our experience with 10-year therapy of pemphigus. *Borgyogy. vener.*  
szemle 37 no.4:177-181 J1 '61.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:  
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS ther)

SLOWIK, Felicia, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Data on clinical and patho-anatomical postmortem examination in pemphigus. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.6:268-271 D '61.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóronctani Intézetének (Igazgató: Endes Pongrácz dr. egyetemi tanár) és Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS pathol) (AUTOPSY)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; NAGY, Endre, dr.; SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.

On mastocytoses of the skin. Magy. onkol. 6 no.2:109-114 My '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika.  
(SKIN pathol) (MAST CELLS)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; VADASZ, Erzsebet, dr.

Glycocorticoid production disorders of the adrenal cortex in pemphigus.  
Borogyog. vener. szemle 38 no.4:168-171 Ag '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:  
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(PEMPHIGUS compl) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)  
(ADRENAL CORTEX dis)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

On a few questions on the sulfonamide of Duhring's dermatitis herpetiformis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.5:231-234 0 '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor-es Nemikortani klinikája  
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár).

(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (SULFATHIAZOLES)  
(SULFONAMIDES) (SULFAMETHAZINE)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Duhring's dermatitis herpetiformis in childhood? Bullosus pemphigoid? Bogygy. vener. szemle 39 no. 4: Ag '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának  
(igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (PEMPHIGUS)



VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.

On the histological characteristics of bullous skin diseases.  
Borogy. vener. szemle 39 no.6:267-273 D '63.

(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (PEMPHIGUS)  
(LEUKEMIA) (SKIN NEOPLASMS)

NAGY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; AMERO, Irma, dr.

Treatment of dermatomyositis with synthetic antimalarial drugs.  
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 40 no.2:60-64 Ap'64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgato: dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanar) es a Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának (Igazgato: Kulin, Laszlo, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlomenye.

\*

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Pemphigoid of the mucous membrane. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39  
no.5:220-224 0 '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:  
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS)	(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)
(CORTISONE)	(SULFADIAZINE)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; VADASZ, Erzsebet, dr.; GERGELY, L.-ne, dr.

Studies on aldosterone in pemphigus. Borgyogy. venei. szemle 39  
no.6:263-267 D '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának közleménye  
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár).  
(PEMPHIGUS) (ALDOSTERONE) (CORTICOTROPIN)  
(CORTISONE) (URINE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

A bullous pemphigoid. Borgyogy vener. szemle. 40 nc.4:150-156  
-g '64.

1. A Debreceni Bor- és Nemikortam klinika közleménye, (Igazgató:  
Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár).

CSOKA, I., dr.; VADASZ, E. dr.; DEBRECZENI, M., G.-ne.

Pemphigus and the adrenal cortex. *Borogyogy vener. szemle*  
40 no.3:116-119 Je'64

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani  
klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos, dr.,  
egyetemi tanár).

CSOKA, I., dr.; VEZEKENYI, K., dr.; SZODORAY, L., dr.

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.9:403-407  
1 Mr\*64.

CSOKA, J.

Testing the efficiency of internal-combustion, motors in case of optional dissipation heat transfer given in time. p.219.

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA. MUSZAKI TUDOMANYOK OSZTALYA. KOSLEMEHTEI.  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 24, no. 1/4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1960 Uncl.



CSOKA, Janos

Determination of the equivalent temperature of gases  
for the thermal tests of the internal combustion engine  
pistons. Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.10:377-378 '60.

CSOKA, Janos

Testing the shock absorber and torsional oscillations of the  
12JV27/24-type Ganz-Jendrassik motor. Jarmu mezo gep 3 no.3:86-  
90 Nr '61.

1. Ganz-Mavag Gyarmanykiserleti es Kutatasi Osztaly kutatomernoke.

CSOKA, Janos (Budapest)

Investigation of the heat transfer process of engines with divided  
combustion chambers. Muszaki kozl MTA 28 no.1/4:133-148 '61.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Ganz-MAVAG Gyar, Motorkiserleti Osztaly, Budapest.

(Engines) (Combustion)

CSOKA, Janos

Effect of the amount of the time lag on the speed control of Diesel motors by the "PI" regulator. Jarmu mezo gep 10 no.2:49-51 F '63.

1. Ganz-Mavag Gyartmanykiserleti es Kutatasi Osztaly kutatomernoke.

CSOKAS, Janos, dr., egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa;  
TAKACS, Erno, egyetemi adjunktus

Magnetotelluric measurements in the Great Hungarian Plain.  
Bany lap 97 no.10:713-717 0 '64.

1. Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc.

CSOKA, Lajos

Optical properties of photosensitive materials. Kép hang 6 no.6:  
171-175 D '60.

CSOKA, Lajos

Experience with the storage of oak acorns under a protective roof.  
Erdei 11 No.11:490-493 N '62.

1. Balatonvidéki Állami Erdőgazdaság erdőművelési előadoja, Veszprém.

GAZDAGH, Istvan; CSOKA, Magda; PETHO ;

Innovation week in Pecs and Baranya County. Ujit lap 17 no.8;  
3-4 30 Ap '65.



CSOKA, P.

Committee meeting of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Associations. p. 70.  
Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month in our Association. p. 72.  
FAIPAR (Faipari Todomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol 6, no. 3, Mar 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

KEREKES, Erno, dr.; ZULIK, Robert, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; CSOKA, Rozsa, dr.

Occurrence of Weil's disease in personnel caring for laboratory animals. Orv. hetil. 102 no.27:1278-1281 2 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, III sz. Belklinika és Mikrobiológiai Intézet.

(WEIL'S DISEASE statist)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)  
(ANIMALS, LABORATORY)

HUNGARY

FUZI, M., and CSOKA, R., of the Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. ALFOLDY) of the University Medical School, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Studies on Leptospirosis in Laboratory Albino Rat Colonies"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 355-364.

Abstract [Article in English; authors' English summary]: The occurrence of leptospirosis has been studied in 1959/60 in albino rat colonies of two experimental institutes in Budapest, where previously cases of Weil's disease has been observed. Both colonies proved to be infected with the same serotype which on the basis of cross-absorption studies may be regarded as a new member of the icterohemorrhagiae sero-group. For the designation of this new serotype, the name L. budapest is suggested. The colonies exhibited a high degree -53 and 78%, respectively- of seropositivity with the local strain. The incidence of positive seroreactions increased with age and was more common in females than in males. Positive reactors harbored leptospire in the kidneys and occasionally in the liver. As L.

1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 355-364 [Continued].

budapest was isolated hitherto only from albino rats, while in wild rats in Hungary typical L. icterohemorrhagiae strains have been encountered, infection of the albino rats had probably been spread by carrier white rats and not by contact with local wild rats. For the prevention of human infections the establishment of leptospira-free colonies is of fundamental importance. Where this cannot be carried out, the active immunization of persons exposed to infection is advocated. [25 references, mainly Western].

2/2

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, CSOKA, Rozsa; Medical University, Institute of Microbiology (Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete), Budapest.

"Studies of a Strain of *Leptospira* Isolated from a Case of Abacterial Cystitis."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 208-212.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Tests on a strain of *Leptospira* (*L. leeds*), isolated from a human case of abacterial cystitis showed that the strain possesses the characteristics of saprophytic leptospires. Further tests are needed to establish what the role of this strain of organisms might have been in the case of human abacterial cystitis, but it does not appear likely that the organism could have played a primary pathogenic role. Of 21 references, 2 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, CSOKA, Rozsa; Medical University of Budapest, Microbiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"Copper Sulfate Test for the Differentiation of Parasitic and Saprophytic *Leptospirae*."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 269-274.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors describe a simple copper sulfate test for the differentiation between parasitic and saprophytic leptospires. Saprophytic leptospires are significantly more resistant to the bacteriostatic effect of copper sulfate than the parasitic strains. The experimental results indicate that *L. semaranga* and *L. andamani* belong to the group of saprophytic leptospires. All Western references.

1/1

FUZI, M.; CSOKA, Rozsa

Studies on leptospirosis in laboratory albino rat colonies. Acta  
microbiol. acad. sci. hung. 9 no.4:355-364 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. Alföldy), University Medical  
School, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS)

HOLDAS, Sandor; CSOKA, Sandor; PAPP, Jozsef

Effect of sex on the meat and fat formation of swine.  
Allattenyesztes 13 no.2:157-163 Je '64.

1. Division of Swine Breeding, Research Institute of  
Animal Breeding, Budapest.

The absorption spectra of cobalt and nickel thiocyanate solutions. PAI Cui-kun, *Acta Lit. Sci. Regiar. Univ. Hung. Francisca-Josephinae, Sect. Chem., Mineral. Phys.* 6, 294-304 (1958). — Extinction curves of aq. KSCN, Co(SCN)<sub>3</sub>, and Ni(SCN)<sub>2</sub> solns., and of Co(SCN)<sub>3</sub> and Ni(SCN)<sub>2</sub> in concd. KSCN solns., or in concd. CoSO<sub>4</sub> and Ni(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> solns. contg. traces of KSCN were detd. at room temp. Monocomplexes (CoSCN<sup>+</sup> and NiSCN<sup>+</sup>) are formed in presence of excess Co and Ni ions. Coordinatively satd. Co(SCN)<sub>3</sub> and Ni(SCN)<sub>3</sub> complexes are formed in a high excess of thiocyanate ions. According to the theory of Smith-Stoner probable models showing the location of coordinative binding electrons of the Co and Ni complexes were worked out and the connections between light absorption and constitution are explained on the basis of these models.

S. S. de Finálv

S. S. de Finály

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





. CSOKAN, Pal.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>3</i></p> <p>The absorption spectrum of strong electrolytes in non-electrolyte solvents. <i>PA Cookin, Magyar Chem. Folyoirat 47, 38-46(1941).</i> The absorption spectra of cobalt thiocyanate dissolved in various aces, and in other non-electrolytes were deid. at room temp. between 200 and 720 mμ. The changes of extinction curves caused by increase of concn. of nonelectrolytes were deid. and the structure of the complexes formed were theoretically predicted from the data. In various nonelectrolytes the complexes <math>\text{Co(SCN)}_2\text{L}_2</math>, resp., <math>\text{Co(SCN)}_2\text{L}_3</math> are formed where L signifies the no. of mols. of the solvent. S. S. de P.</p>																																																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		REVIEWS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>Light absorption of salicylaldehyde-ethylenediamine and some metal inner complexes. Pál Csokán and Gabriella Nyiri. <i>Magyar Chem. Folyóirat</i> 47:149-52(1941); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1943, 1, 367.—The extinction curves of salicylaldehyde-ethylenediamine and some of its metal complexes are measured. The band observed at the boundary between the visible and the ultraviolet is due to absorption either by the H bridge between the N and the O of the OH group in the ortho position or by the coordinate bond between the metal ion and the N. The 2nd and 3rd bands are caused by electron transitions of the perturbed <math>p</math> electron system of benzene. The remaining bands are associated with the absorption of the metal ion. The connection between the light absorption and constitution is explained in terms of the structure of the complexes. The arrangement of the complexes is studied with models. The strong deformation of the extinction curves of the various complexes is attributed to mol. polarization. The degeneracy of the valence angle produced by mol. polarization or the displacement of the charge center of gravity perturbs and eventually destroys certain of the electron transitions. Consequently the extinction curve is altered considerably. An attempt is made to reproduce and confirm with the help of the analysis of the curves the stability series of the Cu, Ni, Fe, Zn, H and Ca complexes given by Pfeiffer (C. A. 32, 6129).</p>		<p>P. J. Rosenbaum.</p>	
<p>ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
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<p>A micro-method for the determination of the molecular weight of high-molecular organic substances. I. A. Czekan. <i>Magnus Chem. Polytech</i> 68, 56-61(1942); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1943, 1, 543. — An improved procedure for the micro-method of Rast, C. A. 17, 667, and of Pinch, C. A. 22, 4034 is described. The app. consists essentially of an electrically heated cylinder in which the substance contained in a capillary tube is melted. Illumination is provided so that the complete melting of the substance (either solvent or solvent + substance under investigation) can be observed with the aid of a lens. The m. p. can be very accurately detd. by the use of different thermometers or a sensitive galvanometer. Diagrams of the app. are given. The accuracy of the method was checked by calcp. the mol. wts. of various high polymers of known from the m. p. depressions so detd. M. O. M.</p>																			
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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX									

*C. A.* 2-2

Lubricating oils for fine mechanisms. Pál Csokán.  
*Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 336-43 (1949); cf. Cuypers, *C. A.* 30, a  
 7281<sup>1</sup>. — Neatsfoot oil was refined, frozen, and neutralized.  
 The oil type named "Danuvia PP" had a viscosity at 20° of  
 86.5 centistokes = 11.4° E., solidification point -20°,  
 tackl no. 0.05, flame point 189°, content of volatile substances  
 41.05%, and moisture content 0.03%. It showed properties  
 identical with those of oils no. 1 and 2 of Cuypers. Further  
 expts. are under way to test best available antioxidants and  
 to produce other oils of higher viscosity. The angle of con-  
 tact was 50-65° for a drop of the oil on a polished metal  
 surface; thus the oil does not spread. István Finály

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS													3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS												
<p>621 785 752 : 665 821 4</p> <p>25. Investigating the hardening properties of "Afort" mineral oils, by P. Csokán, ("Magyar Technika" - Hungarian Engineering -- No. 11-12, PP 41-49, Nov-Dec, 1950, 12 figs, 5 tabs).</p> <p>Five types of "Afort" (Mineral Oil Trading Enterprise) mineral oils, and an Afort mineral oil mixed with 20 per cent rape seed oil, respectively with 20 per cent neatfoot oil were tested in a special apparatus constructed for the purpose of evaluating their suitability for hardening technical properties. The tests were performed by heating identically dimensioned and shaped test pieces of various metals</p> <p>in the tempering temperature, then dipping them suddenly into the oil to be tested and registering photographically the cooling velocity as expressed in 1/2 sec by means of a thermoelectric device. On the basis of the tests, the author makes suggestions in respect to the various types of mineral oils that should be used for hardening processes. The alpha heat absorption indices characteristic to the various types of oil are shown in graphs.</p>																									
<p>ASB-35A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

5.24 percent either in a total-free condition or in a presence condition. The  $F$ -value was  $F(1, 17) = 1.06$ ,  $p = 0.32$ , indicating no significant difference.

CA

22

New antioxidant for fine mechanical lubricants. Pál Csokán and Lajos Szabócs. *Magyar Élm. Lapja* 6, 733-7(1931); cf. C.A. 45, 1333c.—Expts. were conducted with a fine mech. lubricant denoted "Danuvia PP" prepared from hood oil refined by a special procedure and mixed with a low solidification-point mineral oil free from paraffin. The blended product had the following properties: viscosity at 30° 68.5 centistokes or 11.4 E°, solidification point -30°, acid no. 0.06, flash point 188°, water content 0.00%, and content of volatile substances 0.06%. Experience obtained by the use of various antioxidants showed that agents suitable as antioxidants were generally inclined to form so-called inner complexes. With  $Pb_2NH$ ,  $2-C_6H_5OH$ , or salicylaldoxime (I) in concns. of 0.25 or 0.50% as antioxidants the best results were obtained with I. Oxidative decompn. of the lubricant was completely inhibited by 0.25% I both in the presence and absence of metals. István Fintly



CSOKAN, Pal

①  
12428\* (Selective Corrosion of Carbon Steel) Karbonacél  
szelektív korróziója. Pál Csokán. Öntés, v. 8, no. 5, May  
1954, p. 114-116.  
Structure investigations and interpretation of phenomenon.  
Photographs, micrographs. 4 ref.

Csokan, P.

HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of  
Crystals and Polycrystalline Compounds.

E-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11944

Author : Csokan, Pal

Inst : -

Title : Electron-Macroscopic Study of the Structure of Steel.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. Akad. Musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1955, 16,  
No 2-4, 319-335

Abstract : A study was made of the causes of the appearance of fibrous cracks and fracture in machine parts in the case of regular production.

Card 1/1

CSOKAN, P.

Corrosion of steel caused by the crude oil of Nagylengel.p.55. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Distr: 4E4j

7  
/ Current distribution in concentrated electrolytes, P.  
Csokan (Danuvia Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik, Budapest).  
*Metallberfiche* 11, 285-8, 310-20(1957).—Exptl. studies  
using specially designed electrodes show that ion transport  
is nonhomogeneous in an electrolyte during electrolysis; it  
depends on the strength of the elec. field. Ions are polarized  
by this field, and the polarizability affects the throwing  
power of the soln. Classical electrostatic principles aid in  
characterizing electrolytic field strength, but it is not yet  
possible to solve the problems of current distribution mathe-  
matically. A. M. Pommer

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*[Handwritten signature]*

CSOKAN, P

Distr: 4E2c

83. Chemical browning (oxidizing) of porous steel products fabricated by sintering. P. Csokan, *Kohdszati Lapok*. Vol. 12(90), 1957, No. 7, pp. 317-318, 2 figs.

A new, rapid method has been developed for the oxidative corrosion protection and decorative oxidation (browning) of sintered products. The parts are exposed to the action of 460-480°C steam for 30-90 min. A compact, black oxide film is formed by the superheated steam on the iron surface. A continuous oxide coating develops by the oxidizing action on the surface of the grains penetrating to a considerable depth through the pores. Smaller voids are clogged thereby due to the specific volume of  $Fe_3O_4$  being greater than that of iron. This reduces porosity without permitting the penetration of impurities as a result of which ultimate cleaning can be dispensed with. Subsequent to the above steam treatment the pieces are saturated with acid-free oil or vaseline in the usual manner. The procedure results in a slight increase of resistance to wear and an insignificant decrease of strength. No rust or any other kind of corrosion could be observed even after a year on pieces treated in the described manner.

CSOKAN, P.

Distr: 4E2c

Corrosive effect of compressed oxygen, Pál Csokán, Magyar Kém. Lapja 12, 291-5, 1957).—Compressed O (max. pressure: 125 atm.) contaminated with H<sub>2</sub>O vapor traces attacked a pearlite-ferrite steel cylinder (C 0.25, Si 0.08, Mn 0.94, S 0.029, P 0.019%), and in 10 years perforated the wall. The major damage was in the boundary layers between 2 crystal structures within the steel. Ferrite appeared to be more resistant to the combined corrosive effects than pearlite. A hypothesis is offered to explain the corrosion process step-by-step. Peter Marcel Barwa

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CSOKAN, P.

Chemical oxidation of porous steel parts manufactured by powder metallurgy methods.

p. 317. AUTO-MOTOR) Vol. 10, no. 20, Nov. 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
March 1958

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-12  
Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78342.

Author : Csokan, Pal.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : Application of Galvanic Coatings to Steel Products Made by Method of Powder Metallurgy.

Orig Pub: Gop, 1958, 10, No 2, 80-3 (cover).

Abstract: The methods of preliminary treatment of products, application of Cu, brass, Cu-Ni, and Cu-Ni-Cr coatings, and the final treatment of coatings are described. -- M. Mel'nikova.

Card 1/1



✓ Chrome plating of light metal cylinders. L. P. Csokan  
(Inst. Metallforschung, Budapest, Hung.). ~~Metalltech.~~  
Distr: 4E2c fläche 13, 81-3(1959).—App. A. M. Pommer

3

CSEKAN, P.

Manufacturing wear-resistant cylinder bores of light-metal motors. p. 82.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959  
Uncla.

CSOKAN, P.  
DOMCEV, A.  
LICHTENBERGER, E.

Some recent practical results in surface finishing of aluminum. p. 92.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959  
uncla.

18

✓ Abrasion-resistant finish for the bore of light metal engine cylinders. Pál Csokán (Fémipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). *Kondorosi Lapok* 92, 82-8(1959).--The Al cylinders were degreased with a 10% NaOH soln. at 80° for 1-2 min., rinsed with water, and treated with a mixt. of 1 part HF and 5 parts HNO<sub>3</sub> at 10-15° for 1-2 min. in a poly(vinyl chloride) tank. After thorough rinsing, the side apertures were sealed with Rose metal, the cylinders were mounted, heated to 40-50°, and placed in the plating bath. The bath contained CrO<sub>3</sub> 250 and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 2.5 g./l. and was kept at 60 ± 2°. Plating was done at 35-45 amp./sq. dm. for 5 min., 45-65 for another 5 min., and 70-80 thereafter. In 1 hr. approx. 0.075-mm.-thick hard Cr layer will deposit. Plating was followed by rinsing in cold water and boiling in water for 1-1½ hrs. The method is also suitable for rebored cylinders. The finish proved most satisfactory in extensive road trials on vehicles. 24 references.

L. G. A.

Aw Distr: 4E2c

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Surface treatment of aluminum. András Domony, Endre Lichtenberger-Bajza, and Pál Csokán. *Kohászati Lapok* 92, 92-100(1959); *Metallurgische* 13, 84-7(1959).— Sheets made from pure Al (contg. 0.00, 0.10, and 0.28% Ca; resp.), com.-grade Al, Al-Zn2-Mg4, Al-Zn3-Mg3, anticorodal (Al contg. Fe 0.32, Si 0.74, Mg 0.63, and Mn 0.40%), masil (Fe 0.23, Si 1.21, Mg 1.03, and Mn 0.55%), nautal (Fe 0.22, Si 4.20, and Mg 0.25%), and dural (Fe 0.25, Si 4.05, Mg 0.70, and Mn 0.30%) were boiled 3 hrs. in the following baths: distd. water, tap water, distd. water with 2% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, tap water with 2% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, distd. water with 1% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, tap water with 1% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, distd. water with 2% NaNO<sub>2</sub>, tap water with 2% NaNO<sub>2</sub>, distd. water with 2% glycerol, tap water with 2% glycerol. The protective layers developed by these treatments were examd. for thickness, elec.-capacity properties, and resistance to corrosion. Results were given in detail. Improvements in the protective properties of these layers were effected by anodic oxidation by using a spray gun. It was found that the effectiveness of the treatment is influenced by the method used in the manuf. of the sheets. L. G. Arvai

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CSOKAN, P.

Distr: 4E2c

7/46/80.

669,208.7 : 669,718.1

The technique of hard chromium plating on aluminum in the manufacture of abrasion-resisting light metal I. C. engine cylinders. P. Csokan. *A Fimipari Kutató Intézet Közle. Műve* (Proceedings of the Research Institute for Nonferrous Metallurgy), Vol. 3, 1959, pp. 212-218, 8 figs.

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2-MJC(ND)(R)

Hard chromium plating is effected usually on an intermediate Ni, Fe, Mn, Cu or Zn layer base chemically applied. Large numbers of rejects are due to the double layer. A direct chromizing method could be developed employing the usual bath by carefully degreasing the cylinders of an Al-Si 18% alloy in a 10% caustic solution and pickling in an acid mixture of constant temperature. After chromizing, the cylinders are rinsed and then boiled in distilled water. The knowledge of the layer thickness vs. plating time relationship permits accurate chromizing "to size". The optimum thickness of the hard chromium plate is 0.06 to 0.08 mm, its hardness being 1360 to 1550 d. p. n. Before installation in the engine the chromium layer must be mechanically polished (honed). After approx. 80,000 km of operation the wear suffered by the hard chromium plates produced by means of the new method did not exceed one-half of the specified tolerance. A method for the overhauling of cylinders that have suffered wear in excess of tolerance has been developed as well.

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C9K

CSOKAN, P.

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/ Preparation of a hard oxide coating of 150 to 250 microns thickness on the surface of aluminum-base alloys by anodic oxidation. PAI Csokán (Fémipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei 3, 219-43(1959).—The articles to be treated were degreased with trichloroethylene, mounted to ensure perfect metallic contact, treated for 30-90 sec. in a 10% NaOH soln. at 80-90° under agitation to remove any grease traces and natural oxide layer, rinsed in water, pickled in 50% HNO<sub>3</sub> at room temp. for 30-60 sec., and rinsed. The anodizing was carried out at  $0 \pm 1^\circ$  with Al cathodes in a 1-2.5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> bath and 40-60-v. cell voltage for 30 min. The oxidized articles were then rinsed in cold water, immersed into water of 80-90°, and dried in an air stream of 60-70°. The temp. of the oxidizing bath was kept at  $0 \pm 1^\circ$  by adding ice as required. The coating had a Vickers hardness of 450-620 kg./sq. mm., depending upon the compn. of the base metal, and was up to 250  $\mu$  thick. Articles treated by this method are suitable for the manuf. of machine components where high abrasion resistance is required.

L. G. Arzavina

S/137/62/000/002/112/  
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Csokán, P.

TITLE: New data in the domain of electrolytic plating with alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 92, abstract 21629  
("Fémipari kutatás int. közl.", 1960, 4, 309 - 317, 403, 415, 426,  
Hungarian; Russian, German, English summaries)

TEXT: Platings of alloys of Ni-Sn, Ni-Fe, and Cu-Sn have made a good showing in the protection of metal from corrosion and for decorative purposes. On account of its good appearance the Cu-Sn alloy is widely used for decorative purposes. The low porosity and high corrosion resistance makes it possible to use the bronze plating for protection under conditions of moderate and tropical climate more effectively than Cu-Ni plating. Due to the good mechanical characteristics, high wear-resistance, and cyclic strength, bronze plating is used in industry for axle bearings, bushings, and other parts operating under sliding and rotation. Galvanic bronze plating is used for the restoration of used parts.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Ye. Layner

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also 1454, 1087, 1043

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AUTHORS: Csokán, Pál, and Simon, Ferenc

TITLE: Experiments for the production of a corrosion-resistant titanium coating by electroplating

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, no. 10, 1960, 442-445

TEXT: The article describes various methods of titanium plating and the tentative titanium plating method devised by the authors. Titanium is especially suitable for the surface protection of chemical industry equipment, steam turbines, jet-powered vehicles, etc., due to its excellent corrosion-proof properties and comparatively low specific gravity. Technical literature, however, provides practically no information on the depositing rate, adhesion, covering ability and purity, so that the problem of titanium plating in shop practice cannot be considered solved. According to experiments with titanium plating from an aqueous solution as described in technical literature, the power consumption efficiency

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with chloride, fluoride, sulfate, tartrate and hydroxide solutions is less than 1 % and the titanium layer obtained in 24 hours of operation contains only a few milligrams of titanium per sq.cm. The low potential in an aqueous solution can be improved by buffer substances, but even such a solution gives only a very thin Ti oxide layer on electrodes with little overvoltage such as Fe, Ni, Cu and Pt, while aluminum cathodes become passive extremely fast due to the aluminum hydroxide produced in addition to  $TiO_2$ . The depositing of titanium by electrolysis from an aqueous solution is dependant upon the chemical composition and temperature of the electrolyte, and the current. Experiments conducted by the authors on titanium plating with Fe, Cu, Zn and Al cathodes in  $K_2TiF_6$  and  $TiSO_4$  solutions confirmed the electrochemical and polarographical investigations published by W. Machu and V. Kámel (Ref. 4: Werkst. u. Korr. 10, 14, 1959) and E.M. Khairy and M.M. El-Khatib (Ref. 4: Egypt. J. Chem. 1, 47. and 65. 1958) and S. Morioka, and A. Umezono (Ref. 5: J. Japan Inst. Metals 20. 403 and 407, 1956) and J.B.

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Cotton (Ref. 5: Chem. a. Ind. (London), 1958, 492) and B. Rivolta (Ref. 5: Met. ital. 50, 255, 1958). By using copper and iron cathodes no metallic titanium was deposited on the cathodes, while when using zinc and aluminum cathodes the deposited titanium layer was of a loose structure and contained oxide and hydroxide in varying quantities. Titanium plating in an organic electrolyte was experimented with by I.S. Sato (Ref. 6: Japan Pat. 9202 ('57), 1957). The titanium layer obtained from absolute ethyl alcohol  $TiF_3$ ,  $TiCl_3$ ,  $TiBr_3$  or  $TiI_3$  solutions with a little toluene was of extremely poor quality and of non-uniform structure. Due to its low efficiency and the difficult handling of organic solvents this method is not suitable for practical purposes. Titanium plating from a salt bath as described by M.E. Sibert and M.A. Steinberg (Ref. 7: Mat. in Design Eng. 46, 132, 1957, and J. Electrochem. Soc. 102, 641, 1955) requires considerable preparation and is expensive due to high power consumption. In view of the impracticability of the above-mentioned methods, the authors experimented

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with a tentative titanium plating method from a salt bath. For the experiment a  $\text{KHSO}_4$  or  $\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4$  solution was used in which 10 % dehydrated titanium sulfate was dissolved. Part of the titanium sulfate dissolved in the bath, while the part above the saturation ratio settled as fine mud on the bottom. Since the quantity of the dissolved titanium dropped below the saturation ratio during electrolysis, the loss was continuously replaced from the  $\text{TiSO}_4$  mud on the bottom of the bath. Since, both the  $\text{KHSO}_4$  solution and the  $\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4$  solution at temperatures of  $240-280^\circ\text{C}$  and  $250-270^\circ\text{C}$  respectively are liquid, the electrolysis can be carried out with comparative ease. The polarization of the titanium anode used in the early part of the electrolysis caused a rapid drop in current density, but the polarization of platinum or carbon anodes did not affect the electrolysis. Iron, copper, aluminum and zinc plates were used as cathodes. The structure of the layer deposited on the iron and copper cathodes was loose and highly polluted with oxides,

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